



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Map with curve showing weekly death rate at Cienfuegos.*

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPARTMENT SANTA CLARA,  
Cienfuegos, Cuba, March 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to forward for your information a blue print of a curve which I have plotted, showing the number of deaths per week in the city of Cienfuegos, Cuba, since January 1, 1898. (See p. 706.)

Very respectfully,  
D. D. GAILLARD,  
Colonel Third Regiment, U. S. V. Engineers,  
Chief Engineer, Department Santa Clara.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Sanitary report from Matanzas.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, May 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition of the city and port of Matanzas is good. The last case of yellow fever was reported March 27. The history of this case went to show that the disease was not contracted in this city.

During the week ended April 22 there were 35 deaths in an estimated population of 40,000, giving for the week an annual death rate per thousand of 45.6. I believe this figure to be rather too high, the estimated population being probably too low.

During the week above mentioned, there were 4 cases of diphtheria and 1 case of measles.

The streets of the city are kept in fair condition, and garbage and refuse are now being towed in lighters outside the harbor.

The disinfecting house, the construction of which was authorized March 28, 1899, was finished April 24, and the installation of the disinfecting machinery at once begun and terminated April 29. A preliminary trial was made April 30, which was fairly successful. \* \* \*

The disinfecting station may be considered ready for business. \* \* \*

Very respectfully,  
G. M. GUITERAS,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Sanitary report from Santiago de Cuba.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended April 22, there was a total of 34 deaths in the civil population of this city. The principal causes of death were, malarial diseases, 8; entero-colitis, 6; tuberculosis, 2; peritonitis, 3; tetanus, 2; dysentery, 1; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; gangrene of the mouth, 1.

During the same week 28 vessels were inspected, 16 upon arrival and 12 prior to departure.

The U. S. Army transport *Crook* sailed April 21 for New York and was given our special attention. She had 98 corpses on board from Porto Rico, and took 244 from here, and 12 from Guantanamo. All

those known to have died of yellow fever were set aside. Of the 244 taken from here the following causes of death are given :

Malarial fever.....	89
Typhoid fever.....	51
Typhomalarial fever.....	3
Dysentery.....	22
Tuberculosis.....	6
Pneumonia.....	4
Meningitis.....	3
Drowned.....	2
Cerebral congestion.....	1
Alcoholism.....	1
Measles.....	3
Nephritis.....	3
Bilious fever.....	1
Diabetes.....	1
Cystitis.....	1
Abscess of liver.....	1
Typhlitis.....	1
Peritonitis.....	1
Wounds.....	37
Not stated.....	13
Total.....	244

The corps of undertakers also returned on the *Crook*. Their working clothes had been disinfected or burned.

It is interesting to note that of the 24 unacclimated men engaged in this work, none of them took sick, although they disinterred many yellow fever bodies.

I went with the *Crook* as far as Fort McCalla, in order to look after the disinterrment of the marines who fell in action at that place, and from there proceeded to Guantanamo, in order to look after a case of yellow fever on board the British barkentine *St. Paul*, which is made the subject of a separate report.

The U. S. Army transport *Buford* sailed with many passengers April 17. At the time of sailing a case believed to be measles was transferred to the lazaretto, but after a few hours on shore, the fever and eruption disappeared.

All the passengers on board the *Buford* and *Crook* were given health certificates. Most of them were vaccinated at this office, and furnished with certificates to this effect.

Work on the *Rough Rider* is being pushed, and I hope to soon have her in working order.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Reports case of yellow fever on board barkentine St. Paul in Guantanamo harbor.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report a case of yellow fever on board the British barkentine *St. Paul*, anchored in the harbor of Guantanamo. The *St. Paul* came from the Barbados and was loading sugar from lighters, when 1 of the crew was taken sick. On the 17th instant the vessel was placed incommunicado by Dr. Nin. The man had been ashore, and doubtless the infection can be traced to this indiscretion.